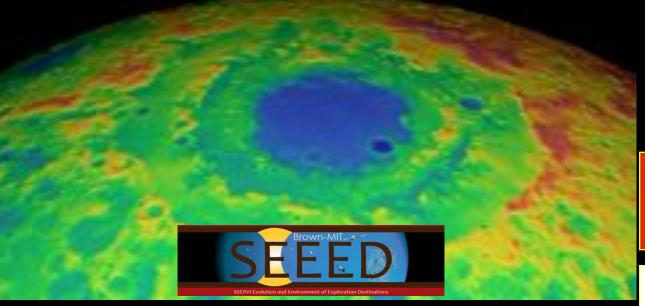
A Human/Robotic Exploration Design Reference Campaign **Architecture: Opportunities for Commercial Missions**

















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Apollo Lunar Exploration Program: Six Scientific Expeditions to the Moon















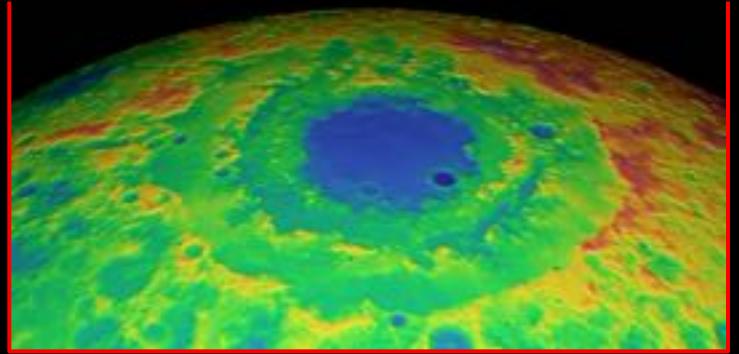


Solar System Science

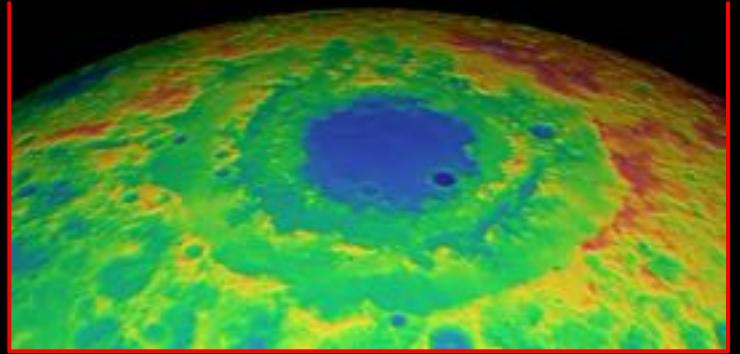
The Moon as a Cornerstone for Solar System Science



- -One or more spacecraft currently/recently orbiting each of the terrestrial planets.
- -We have fundamental questions about the formation and evolution of each of these planetary bodies, and together the terrestrial planetary bodies as a whole.
- -Many of these questions can only be answered in the context of lunar exploration

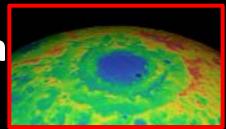


- 1. The importance of coordinated human/robotic exploration.
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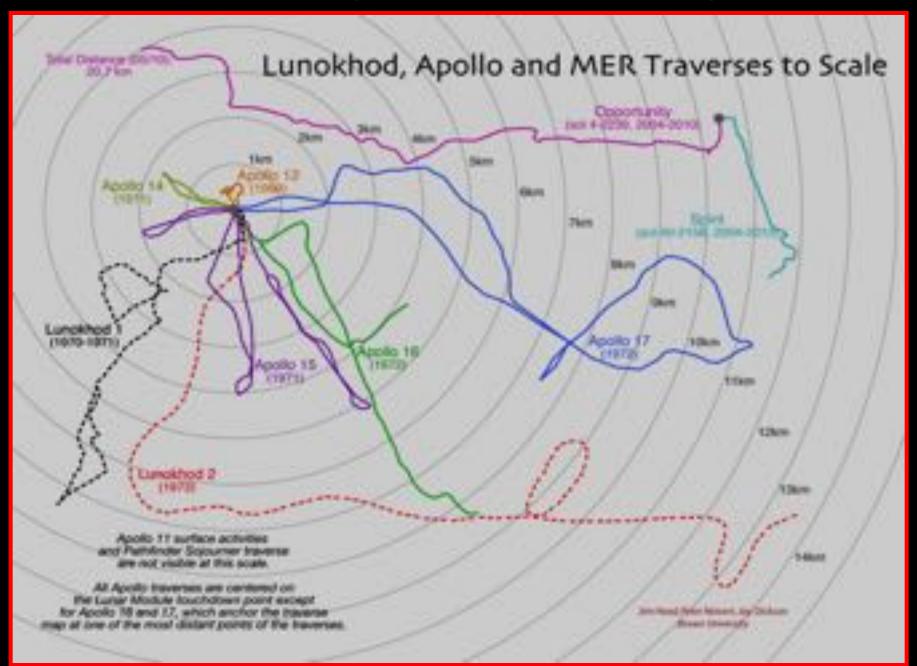
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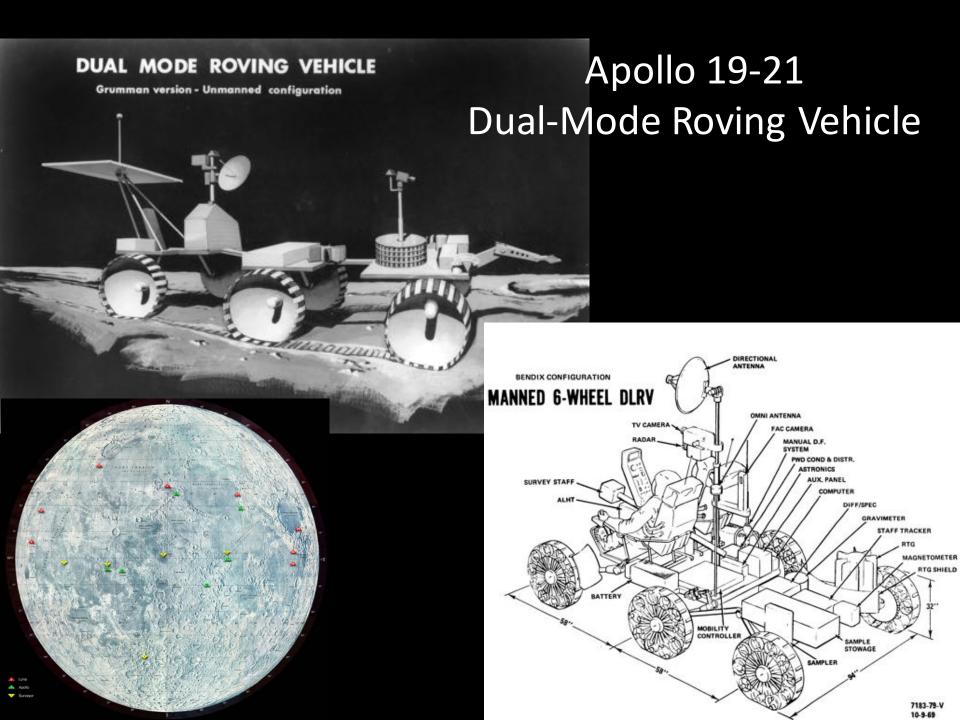
Human/Robotic Exploration Optimization Centers on Six Themes

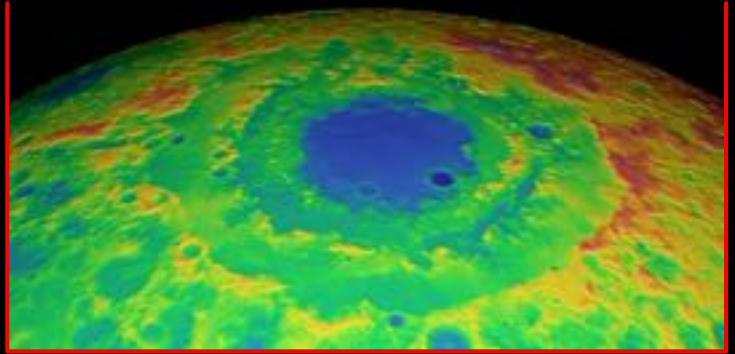


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What is the Relationship of Human and Robotic Exploration?

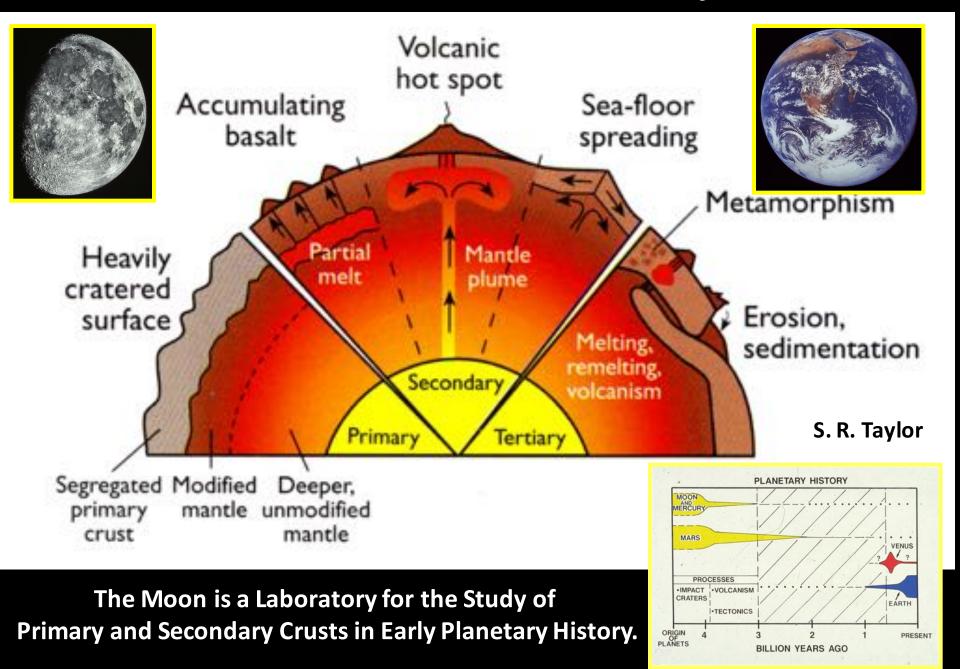






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Formation and Evolution of Planetary Crusts



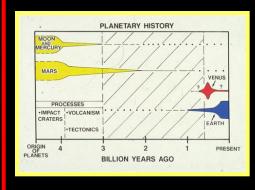




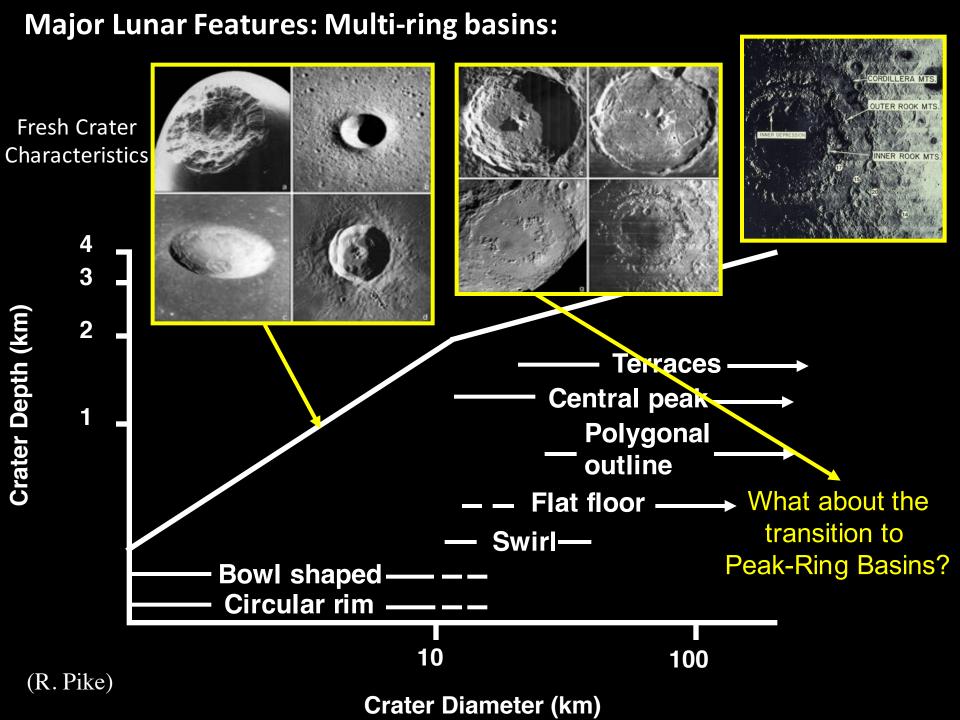
SSERVI Evolution and Environment of Exploration Destinations



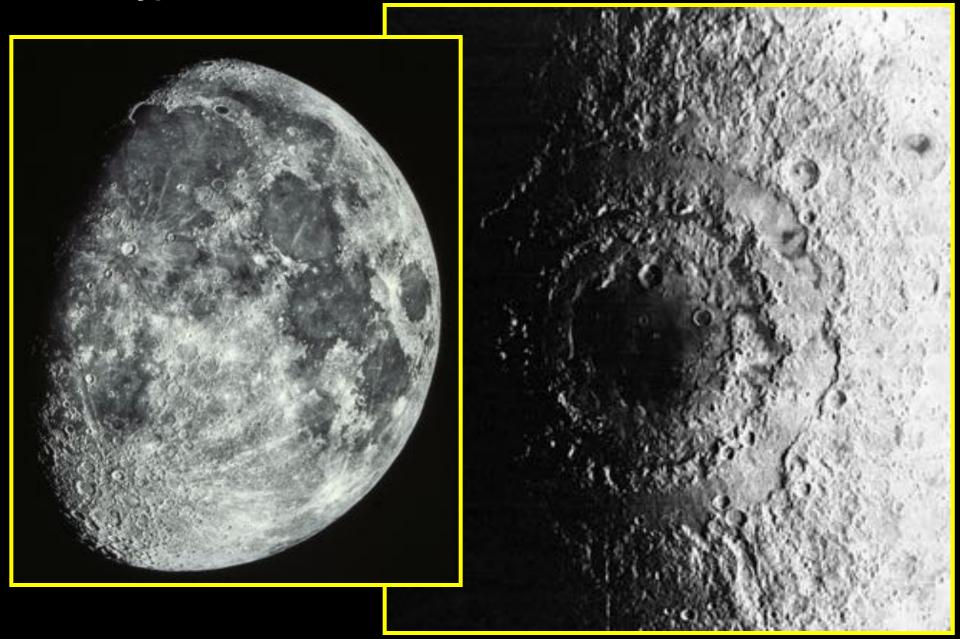
MICROSYMPOSIUM 56 The Crust of the Moon: Insight into Early Planetary Processes March 14-15, 2015 - The Woodlands Waterway Marriott - The Woodlands, TX

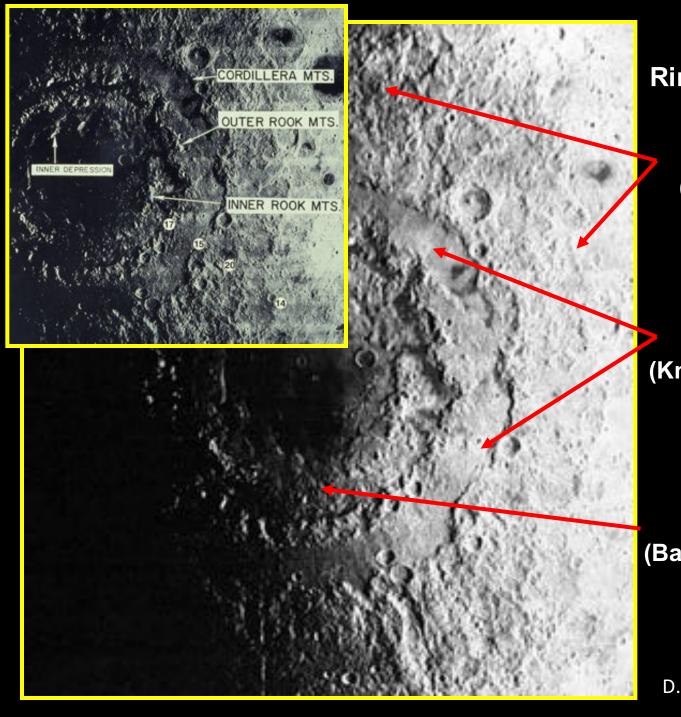


- 1. Crustal geometry/physical structure
- 2. Crustal chemistry/mineralogy/petrology;
- 3. Exogenic crustal modification by impacts;
- 4. Chronology of crustal formation/evolution.



Lunar Orientale Impact Basin:
The Type Area for Lunar Basin Formation and Evolution.





Orientale Basin: Rings & Geologic Units

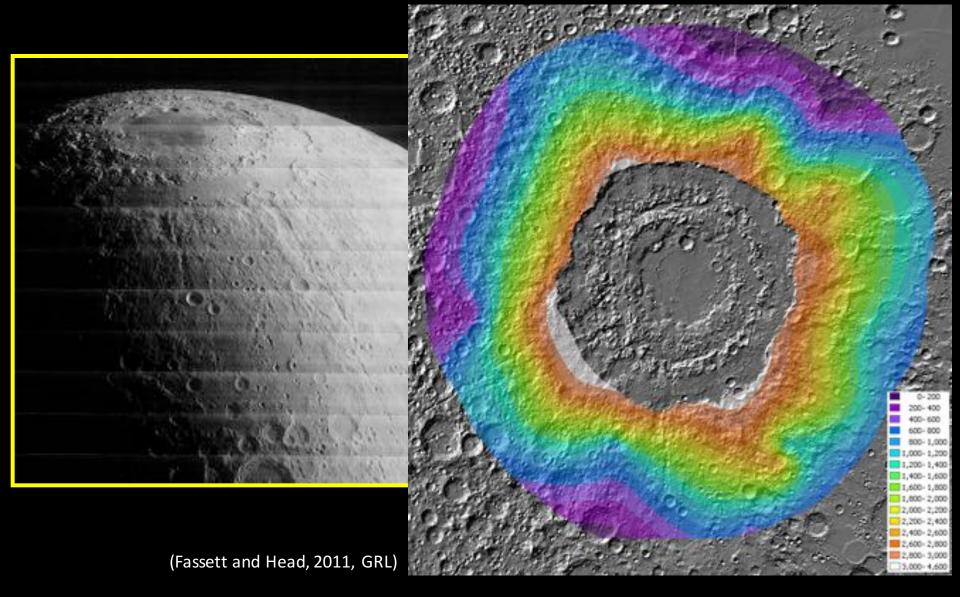
Hevelius Formation (Basin Ejecta Deposit)

Montes Rook Fm. (Knobby, Domical Deposit)

Maunder Formation (Basin Impact Melt Deposit)

(J. McCauley, D. Wilhelms, D. Scott, K. Howard, C. Hodges)

Composition of the Ejecta from the Orientale Basin: Crust and Mantle



Ejecta Thickness (Isopach) Map of the Hevelius Formation

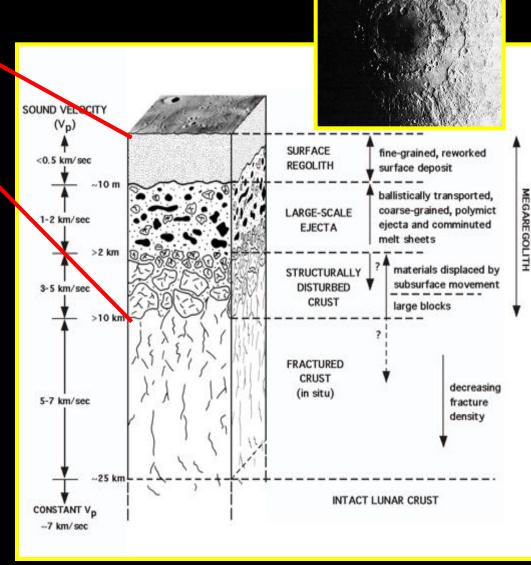
Structure and Composition of the Lunar Crust: The Magma Ocean Model

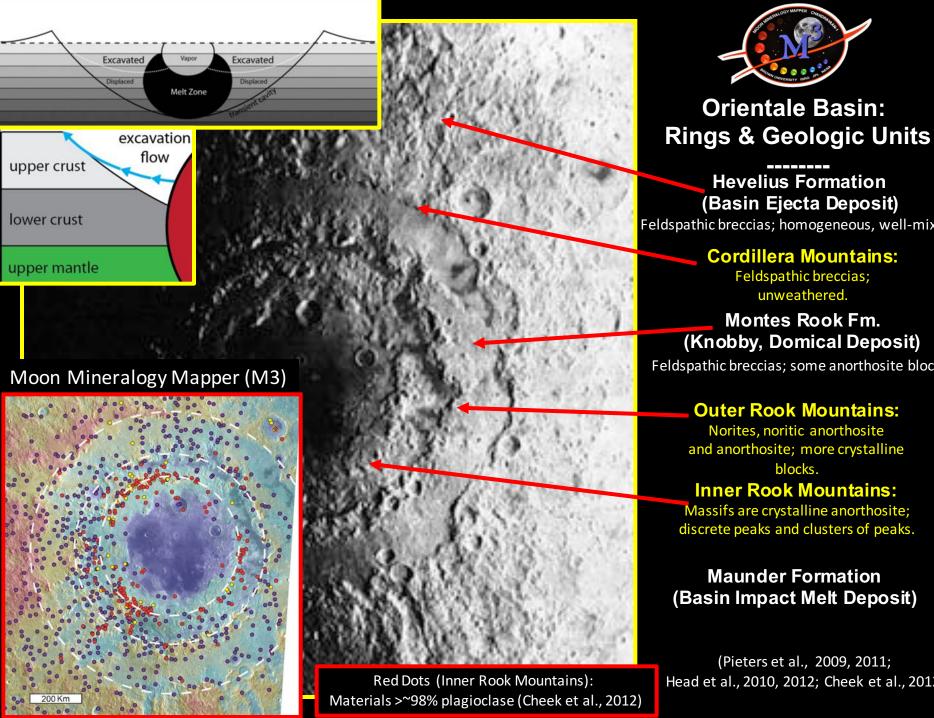
Megaregolith (~10 km thick)

Upper Anorthositic Crust (~15 km thick)

Lower Noritic Crust (~25 km thick)

- Crust averages ~50 ±16 km thick.
- Upper and lower crust about equal.
- Upper crust heavily modified in the upper ~10 km by impact processes.







Hevelius Formation (Basin Ejecta Deposit)

Feldspathic breccias; homogeneous, well-mixed.

Cordillera Mountains:

Feldspathic breccias; unweathered.

Montes Rook Fm. (Knobby, Domical Deposit)

Feldspathic breccias; some anorthosite blocks.

Outer Rook Mountains:

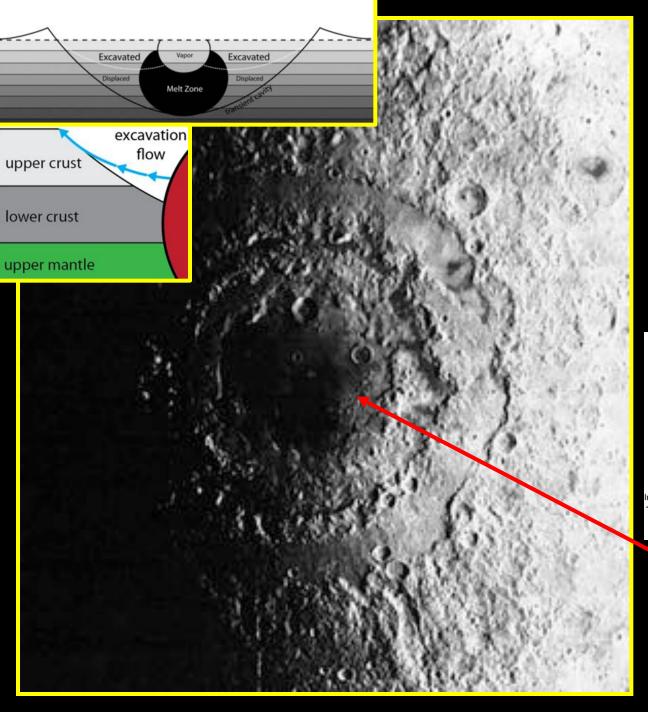
Norites, noritic anorthosite and anorthosite; more crystalline blocks.

Inner Rook Mountains:

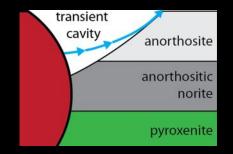
Massifs are crystalline anorthosite; discrete peaks and clusters of peaks.

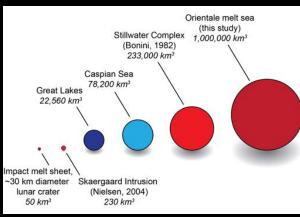
Maunder Formation (Basin Impact Melt Deposit)

(Pieters et al., 2009, 2011; Head et al., 2010, 2012; Cheek et al., 2012)



Orientale Impact Melt Sea





Maunder Formation (Basin Impact Melt Deposit)

(Wilson and Head, 2010; Vaughan et al, 2011, 2012; Spudis et al., 2014; Cassanelli and Head, 2016)

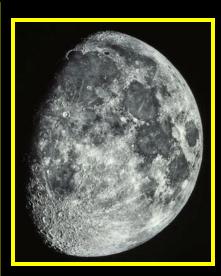
Lunar Orientale Basin: Link to Apollo Missions Environments/Results



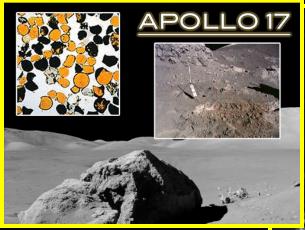


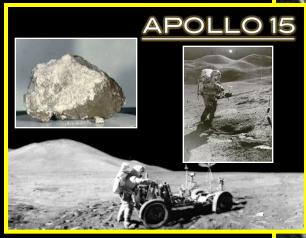


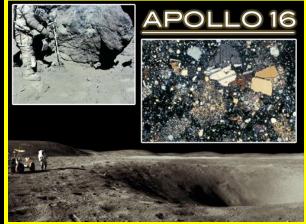


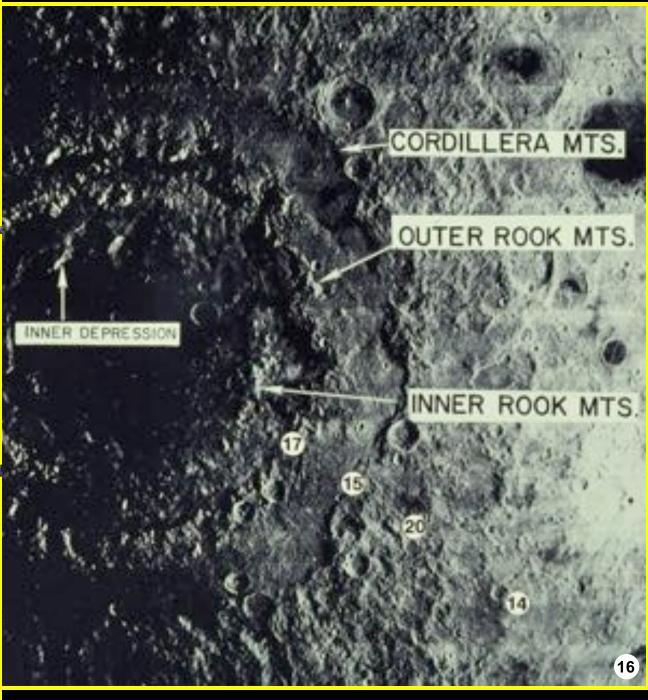


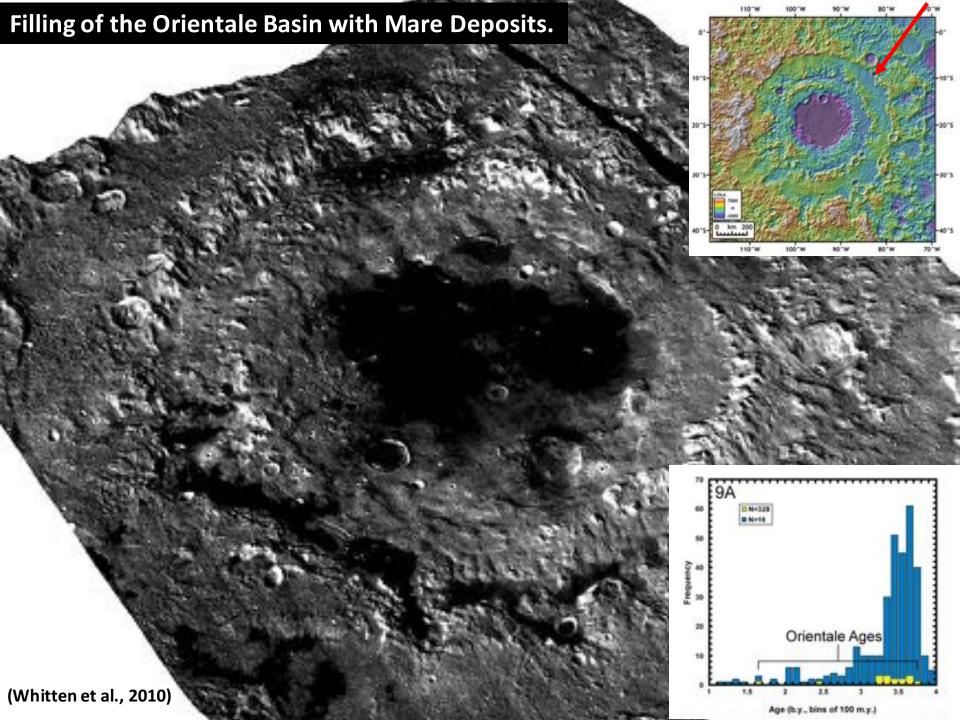


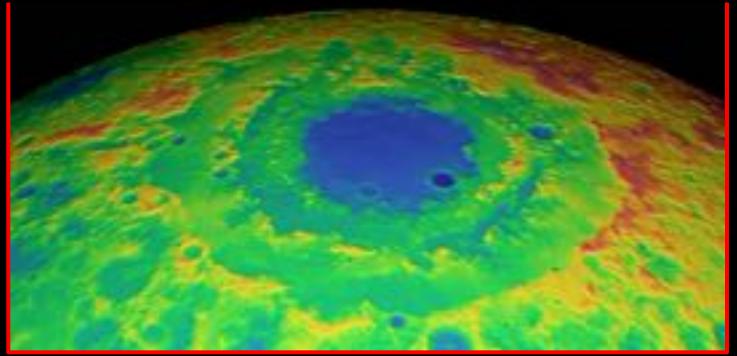




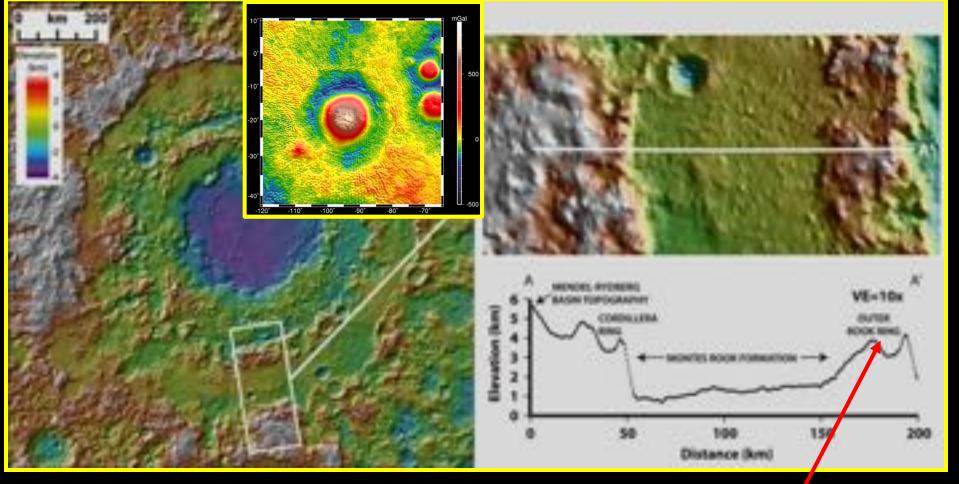






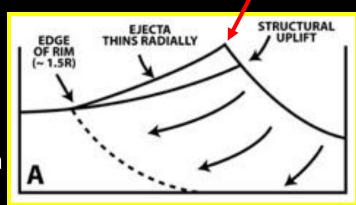


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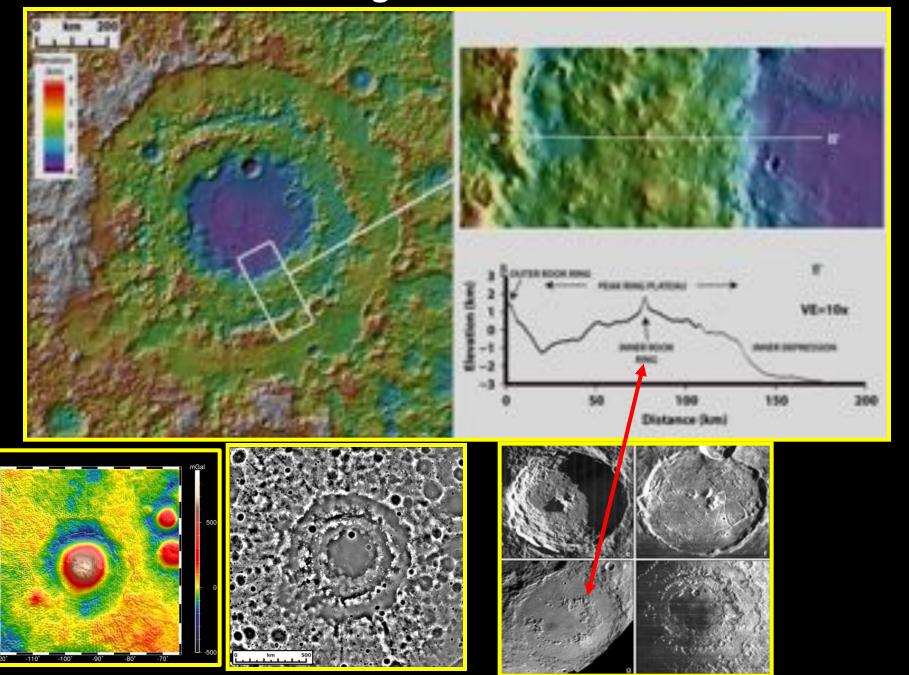


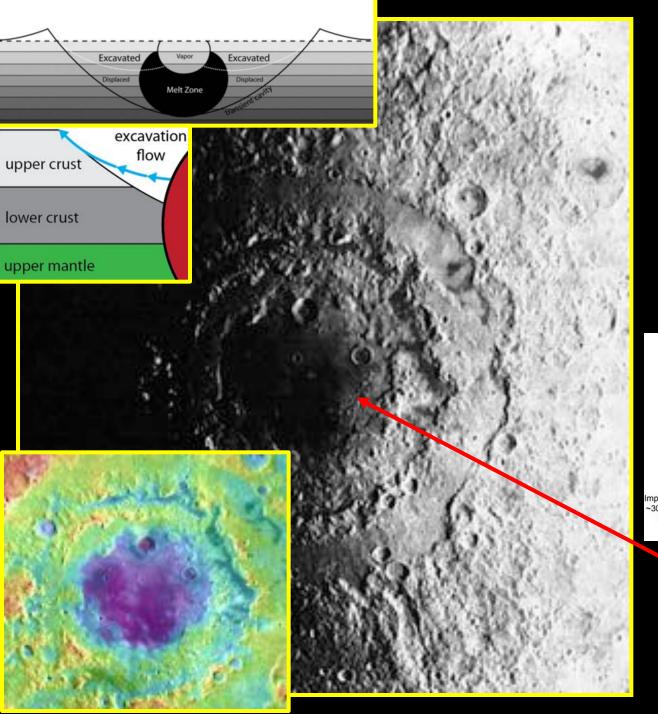
Region of Interest (ROI) 1: Origin of Basin Rings/Crustal Structure

-If the Outer Rook ring represents the transient cavity rim crest, what is the origin of the Cordillera mountain ring and the Montes Rook Formation?

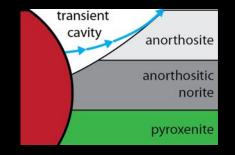


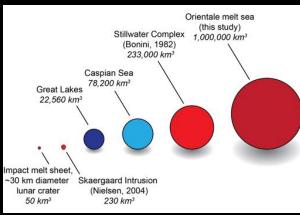
ROI 2: What is the Origin of the Inner Rook Mountains?





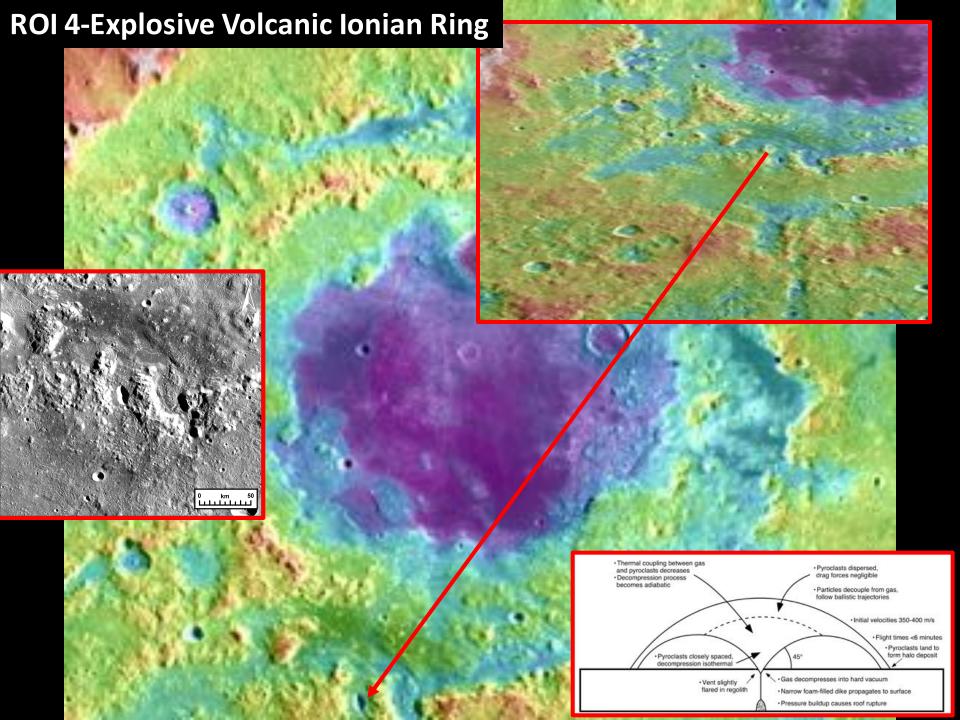
ROI 3-Orientale Impact Melt Sea

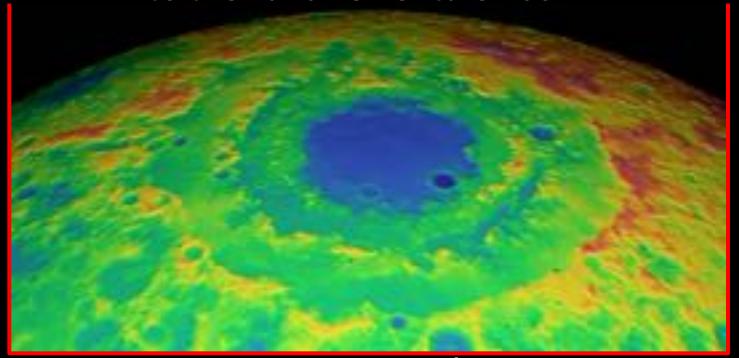




Maunder Formation (Basin Impact Melt Deposit)

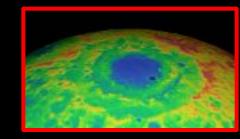
(Wilson and Head, 2010; Vaughan et al, 2011, 2012; Spudis et al., 2014; Cassanelli and Head, 2016)





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Lunar Science for Landed Missions Workshop



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